Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,——"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison.*——Editor and Publisher

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TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

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Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

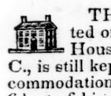
☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for July, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
12 Tuesday,	4 52	7 8				
13 Wednesday,	4 52	7 8				
14 Thursday,	4 53	7 7	Last Quarter,	1	1	33 M.
15 Friday,	4 54	7 6	New Moon	8	4	54 M.
16 Saturday,	4 54	7 6	First Quarter,	15	11	31 M.
17 Sunday,	4 55	7 5	Full Moon,	22	4	2 M.
18 Monday.	4 55	7 5				

Carolina Inn,

CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA.



THE above Establishment, situated on main-street, north of the Court House, in the Town of Charlotte, N. C., is still kept open by the undersigned for the accommodation of the public. The proprietor feels confident of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronise his House. The travelling public will find at the Carolina Inn every comfort, convenience and attention necessary to refresh and reinvigorate both man and horse. Particular pains will be bestowed on the Table, Bar, and Beds—that every thing shall be in the most sumptuous and neat order;—and the Stables will always be supplied with abundance and attended by faithful, experienced Hostlers. In short, the subscriber is determined to keep up the accommodations at his House in a style unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the interior country. All he asks from the public is, to give him a call.

Drovers can at all times be supplied with convenient and well enclosed LOTS, on moderate terms, and furnished with grain at a low price.

JENNINGS B. KERR.

Charlotte, June 2, 1842. 65...f

TRAVELLERS,

TAKE NOTICE.

TIMOTHY R. HUGHES

HAVING obtained the MANSION HOUSE for public accommodation, informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to receive and entertain all who may favor him with their patronage.

His TABLE shall always be well and plentifully supplied with every thing the country affords, to please and satisfy the palate even of an epicure.

His BAR will be found furnished with a choice selection of Liquors, Wines and Cordials, both foreign and domestic.

His STABLES shall be constantly attended by faithful and attentive hostlers and supplied with abundant provender.

N. B. The Stage Office is kept at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, N. C., May 23, 1842. 64....6m

To the Churches within the bounds

OF THE

PRESBYTERY OF CONCORD.

AT the last stated meeting of the PRESBYTERY OF Concord, held at Steel Creek Church, it was *Resolved*, That the second Saturday of July next, be observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, in view of the low state of religion in all our Churches.

STEPHEN FRONTIS, Stated Clerk.

June 24, 1842. 69...2w.

LAST CALL—*No Mistake!*

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Norment and Sandry, and also to Wm. Sandry, either by note or book account contracted previous to the commencement of 1842, are *again* informed that payment is earnestly demanded. Those who do not pay up their notes and accounts with the cash before or during the ensuing July Court, may certainly count on paying cost.

WILLIAM SANDRY.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...tc

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Job-Printing

in a very superior style, and a short notice. Oders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

SPEECH OF MR. CALHOUN.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Delivered in the United States Senate, February 28, 1842. The proposition of Mr. CLAY, to abolish from the Constitution the Veto power, being under consideration,

Mr. CALHOUN said: The Senator from Kentucky in support of his amendment, maintained that the people of these States constitute a nation; that the nation has a will of its own; that the numerical majority of the whole was the appropriate organ of its voice: and that whatever derogated from it, to that extent departed from the genius of the Government, and set up the will of the minority against the majority. We have thus presented at the very threshold of the discussion, a question of the deepest import, not only as it regards the subject under consideration, but the nature and character of our Government; and that question is, are these propositions of the Senator true?* If they be, then he admitted the argument against the veto would be conclusive; not however, for the reason assigned by him, that it would make the voice of a single functionary of the Government, (the President,) equivalent to that of some six Senators and forty members of the other House; but for the far more decisive reason, according to his theory, that the President is not chosen by the voice of the numerical majority, and does not therefore, according to his principle, represent truly the will of the nation.

It is a great mistake to suppose that he is elected simply on the principle of numbers. They constitute, it is true, the principal element in his election; but not the exclusive. Each State is entitled to as many votes in his election, as it is to representatives in the other House, that is, to its Federal population; but to these, two others are added, having no regard to numbers of their representation in the Senate, which greatly increases the relative influence of the small States, compared to the large, in the Presidental election. What effect this latter element may have on the numbers necessary to elect a President, may be made apparent by a very short and simple calculation.

The population of the United States, in Federal numbers, by the last census, is 15,908,376. Assuming that sixty-eight thousand, the number reported by the committee of the other House, will be fixed on for the ratio of representation there, it will give, according to the calculation of the committee, two hundred and twenty-four members to the other House. Add fifty-two, the number of the Senators, and the electoral college will be found to consist of two hundred and seventy-six, of which one hundred and thirty-nine is a majority. If nineteen of the smaller States, excluding Maryland, be taken, beginning with Deloware and ending with Kentucky inclusive, they will be found to be entitled to one-hundred and forty votes, one more than a majority, with a Federal population of only 7,227,869; while the seven other States, with a population of 8,680,-507, would be entitled to but one hundred and thirty-six votes, three less than a majority, with a population of almost a million and a half greater than the others. Of the one hundred and forty electoral votes of the smaller States, thirty-eight would be on account of the addition of two to each State for their representation in this body, while of the larger there would be but fourteen on that account; making a difference of twenty-four votes on that account, being two more than the electoral votes of Ohio, the third State in point of numbers in the Union.

The Senator from Kentucky, with these facts, but acts in strict conformity to his theory of the Government, in proposing the limitation he has on the veto power; but as much cannot be said in favor of the substitute he has offered. The argument is as conclusive against the one, or any other modification of the veto that could possibly be devised. It goes farther, and is conclusive against the Executive department itself, as elected; for there can be no good reason offered why the will of the nation, if there be one, should not be as fully and perfectly represented in that department as in the Legislative.

But it does not stop there. It would be still more conclusive, if possible, against this branch of the Government. In constituting the Senate, numbers are totally disregarded. The smallest State stands on a perfect equality with the largest; Delaware, with her seventy-seven thousand, with New York with her two millions and a half. Here a majority of States control, without regard to population; and fourteen of the smallest States, with a federal population of but 4,064,457, little less than a fourth of the whole, can, if they unite, overrule the twelve others, with a population of 11,814,919. Nay, more; they could virtually destroy the Government, and put a veto on the whole system, by refusing to elect Senators; and yet this equality among States, without regard to numbers, including the branch where it prevails, would seem to be the favorite with the Constitution. It is its provision that cannot be altered without the consent of every State, and this branch of the Government where it prevails, is the only one that participates in the powers of all the others. As a part of the Legislative Department, it has full participation with the other, in all matters of legislation, except originating money bills, while it participates with the Executive in two of its highest functions, that of appointing to office and making treaties, and in that the Judiciary, in being the high court before which all impeachments are tried.

But we have not yet got to the end of the consequences. The argument would be as conclusive against the Judiciary as against the Senate, or the Executive and his veto. The judges receive their appointments from the Executive and the Senate; the one nominating, and the other consenting to and advising the appointment; neither of which departments, as has been shown, is chosen by the numerical majority. In addition, they hold their office during good behavior, and can only be turned out by impeachment, and yet they have the power, in all cases in law and equity brought before them, in which an act of Congress is involved, to decide on its constitutionality—that is in effect, to pronounce an absolute veto.

If, then, the Senator's theory be correct, its clear and certain result, if carried out in practice, would be to sweep away, not only the Executive, the Senate, and the Judiciary, as now constituted, and to leave nothing standing in the midst of the ruins but the House of Representatives, where only, in the whole range of the Government, numbers exclusively prevail. But as desolating as would be its sweep, in passing over the Government, it would be far more destructive in its whirl over the Constitution. There it would not leave a fragment standing amidst the ruin in its rear.

In approaching this topic, let me premise, what all will readily admit, that if the voice of the people may be sought for any where with confidence, it may be in the Constitution, which is conceded by all to be the fundamental and paramount law of the land. If, then, the people of these States do really constitute a nation, as the Senator supposes; if the nation has a will of its own, and if the numerical majority of the whole is the only appropriate and true organ of that will, we may fairly expect to find that will, pronounced through the absolute majority, pervading every part of that instrument, and stamping its authority on the whole. Is such the fact? The very reverse. Throughout the whole from first to last—from beginning to the end—in its formation, adoption, and amendment, there is not the slightest evidence, trace, or vestige of the existence of the facts on which the Senator's theory rests; neither of the nation, nor its will, nor of the numerical majority of the whole, as its organ, as I shall next proceed to show.

The convention which formed it was called by a portion of the States; its members were all appointed by the States; received their authority from their separate States; voted by States in forming the Constitution; agreed to it, when formed, by States; transmitted it to Congress to be submitted to the States for their ratification; it was ratified by the people of each State in convention, each ratifying by itself, for itself, and bound exclusively by its own ratification, and by express provision it was not to go into operation, unless nine out of the twelve States should ratify, and then to be binding only between the States ratifying. It was thus put in the power of any four States, large or small, without regard to numbers, to defeat its adoption, which might have been done by a very small proportion of the whole, as will appear by reference to the first census. That census was taken very shortly after the adoption of the Constitution, at which time the Federal population of the then twelve States was 3,462,279, of which the four smallest, Delaware, Rhode Island, Georgia, and New Hampshire, with a population of only 241,490, something more than the fourteenth part of the whole, could have defeated the ratification. Such was the total disregard of population in the adoption and formation of the Constitution.

It may, however, be said, it is true, that the Constitution is the work of the States, and that there was no nation prior to its adoption; but that its adoption fused the people of the States into one, so as to make a nation of what before constituted separate and independent sovereignties. Such an assertion would be directly in the teeth of the Constitution, which says that, when ratified, "it should be binding, (not *over* the States ratifying, for that would imply that it was imposed by some higher authority, nor between the individuals composing the States, for that would imply that they were all merged in one, but) *between* the States ratifying the same;" and thus by the strongest implication, recognising them as the parties to the instrument, and as maintaining their separate and independent existence as States, after its adoption. But let that pass. I need not to rebut the Senator's theory to test the truth of the assertion, that the Constitution has formed a nation of the people of these States. I go back to the grounds already taken, that if such be the fact—if they really form a nation, since the adoption of the Constitution, and the nation has a will, and the numerical majority is its only proper organ, in that case, the mode prescribed for the amendment of the Constitution would furnish abundant and conclusive evidence of the fact. But here again, as in its formation and adoption, there is not the slightest trace or evidence, that such is the fact; on the contrary, most conclusive to sustain the very opposite opinion.

There are two modes in which amendments to the Constitution may be proposed. The one, such as that now proposed, by a resolution to be passed by two-thirds of both houses; and the other by a call of a convention, by Congress, to propose amendments, on the application of two-thirds of the States; neither of which give the least countenance to the theory of the Senator. In both cases the mode of modification, which is the material point, is the same, and requires the concurring assent of three-fourths of the States, regardless of population, to ratify an amendment. Let us now pause for a moment to trace the effects of this provision.

There are now twenty-six States, and the concurring assents, of course, of twenty States, is sufficent to ratify an amendment. It then results that twenty of the smaller States, of which Kentucky would be the largest, are sufficient for that purpose, with a population in federal numbers of only 7,652,-097, less by several hundred thousand than the numerical majority of the whole, against the united voice of the other six, with a population of 8,219,-279, exceeding the former by more than half a million. And yet this minority under the amending power, may change, alter, modify or destroy every part of the Constitution, except that which provides for an equality of representation of the States in the Senate, while, as if in mockery and derision of the Senator's theory, nineteen of the larger States, with a population, in federal numbers, of 14,526,073, cannot, even if united to a man, alter a letter in the Constitution, against the seven others, with a population of only 1,382,303; and this, too, under the existing Constitution, which is supposed to form the people of these States into a nation. Finally, Delaware, with a population of little more than 77,000, can put her veto on all the other States, on a proposition to destroy the equality of the States in the Senate. Can facts more clearly illustrate the total disregard of the numerical majority, as well in the process of amending, as in that of forming and adopting the Constitution?

All this must appear anomalous, strange and unaccountable, on the theory of the Senator, but harmonious and easily explained on the opposite; that ours is an union, not of individuals, united by what is called a social compact, for that would make it a nation; nor of Governments, for that would have formed a mere Confederacy, like the one superseded by the present Constitution; but an union of States, founded on a written positive compact, forming a Federal Republic, with the same equality of rights among the States composing the Union, as among the citizens composing the States themselves. Instead of a nation, we are in reality an assemblage of nations, or peoples, (if the plural noun may be used where the language affords none,) united in their sovereign character, immediately and directly by their own act but without losing their separate and independent existence.

It results from all that has been stated, that either the theory of the Senator is wrong, or that our political system is throughout a profound and radical error. If the latter be the case, then that complex system of ours, consisting of so many parts, but blended, as was supposed, into one harmonious and sublime whole, raising its front on high and challenging the admiration of the world, is but a misshapen and disproportionate structure that ought to be demolished to the ground, with the single exception of the appartment allotted to the House of Representatives. Is the Senator prepared to commence the work of demolition? Does he believe that all other parts of this complex structure are irregular and deformed appendages; and that if they were taken down, and the Government erected exclusively on the will of the numerical majority, would effect as well, or better, the great objects for which it was instituted: "to establish justice; ensure domestic tranquillity; provide for the common defence; promote the general welfare; and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Will the Senator—will any one—can any one—venture to assert that? And if not, why not? There is the question, on the proper solution of which hangs not only the explanation of the veto, but that of the real nature and character of our complex, but beautiful and harmonious system of Government. To give a full and systematic solution, it would be necessary to descend to the elements of political science, and discuss principles little suited to a discussion in a deliberative assembly. I waive the attempt, and shall content myself with giving a much more matter of fact solution.

It is sufficient, for that purpose, to point to the actual operation of the Government, through all the stages of its existence, and the many and important measures which have agitated it from the beginning; the success of which one portion of the people regarded as essential to their prosperity and happiness, while other portions have viewed them as destructive of both. What does this imply, but a deep conflict of interests, real or supposed, between the different portions of the community, on subjects of the first magnitude—the currency, the finances, including taxation and disbursements; the Bank, the protective tariff, distribution, and many others; on all of which the most opposite and conflicting views have prevailed? And what would be the effect of placing the powers of the Government under the exclusive control of the numerical majority—of 8,000,000 over 7,900,000; of six States over all the rest—but to give the dominant interest, or combination of interests, an unlimited and despotic control over all others? What, but to vest it with the power to administer the Government for its exclusive benefit, regardless of all others, and indifferent to their oppression and wretchedness? And what, in a country of such vast extent and diversity of condition, institutions, industry, and productions, would that be, but to subject the rest to the most grinding despotism and oppression? But what is the remedy? It would be but to increase the evil, to transfer the power to a minority, to abolish the House of Representatives, and place the control exclusively in the hands of the Senate—in that of the four millions, instead of the eight. If one must be sacrificed to the other, it is better that the few should be to the many, than the many to the few.

What then is to be done? If neither the majority, nor the minority, the grater nor less part, can be safely trusted with the exclusive control? What but to vest the powers of the Government in the whole—the entire people—to make it in truth and reality the Government of the people, instead of the Government of a dominant over a subject part, be it greater or less—of the whole people—self-government; and if this should prove impossible in practice, then to make the nearest approach to it, by requiring the concurrence in the action of the government of the greatest possible number consistent with the great ends for which Government was instituted—justice and security, within and without? But how is that to be effected? Not certainly by considering the whole community as one, and taking its sense as a whole by a single process, which, instead of giving the voice of all, can but give that of a part. There is but one way by which it can possibly be accomplished; and that is by a judicious and wise division and organization of the Government and community, with reference to its different and conflicting interests, and by taking the sense of each separately, and the concurrence of all as the voice of the whole. Each may be imperfect of itself, but if the construction be good and all the keys skilfully touched, there will be given out in one blended and harmonious whole, the true and perfect voice of the people.

But on what principle is such division and organization to be made to effect this great object, without which it is impossible to preserve free and popular institutions? To this no general answer can be given, it is the word of the wise and experienced, having full and perfect knowledge of the country and the people in every particular for whom the Government is intended. It must be made to fit, and when it does, it will fit no other, and will be incapable of being imitated or borrowed. Without, then, attempting to do what cannot be done, I propose to point out how that which I have stated has been accomplished in our system of Government, and the agency the veto is intended to have in effecting it.

I begin with the House of Representatives.—There each State has a Representative according to its federal numbers, and when met, a majority of the whole number of members controls its proceedings thus giving to the numerical majority the exclusive control throughout. The effect is to place its proceedings in the power of eight millions of people over all the rest, and six of the largest States, if united, over the other twenty; and the consequence, if the House was the exclusive organ of the people, would be the domination of the stronger over the weaker interests of the community, and the establishment of an intolerable and oppressive despotism.—To find the remedy against what would be so great an evil, we must turn to this body. Here an entirely different process is adopted to take the sense of the community. Population is entirely disregarded, and States, without reference to the number of people, are made the basis of representation; the effect of which is to place the control here in a majority of the States, which, had they the exclusive power, would exercise it as despotically and opressively as would the House of Representatives.

Regarded, then, separately, neither truly represents the sense of the community, and each is imperfect of itself; but when united, and the concurring voice of each is made necessary to enact laws, the one corrects the defects of the other; and, instead of the less popular derogating from the more popular, as is supposed by the Senator, the two together give a more full and perfect utterance to the voice of the people than either could separately. Taken separately, six States might control the House, and a little upwards of four millions might control the Senate, by a combination of the fourteen smaller States; but by requiring the concurrent votes of the two, the six largest States must add eight others to have the control in both bodies. Suppose, for illustration, they should unite with the eight smallest, which would give the least number by which an act can pass both Houses, if the members should be true to those they represent, would be 9,788,570 against a minority of 6,110,796, instead of 8,000,000 against 7,900,000, if the assent of the most popular branch alone was required.

This more full and perfect expression of the voice of the people by the concurrence of the two, compared to either separately, is a great advance towards a full and perfect expression of their voice; but great as it is, it falls short, and the framers of the Constitution were accordingly not satisfied with it. To render it still more perfect, their next step was to require the assent of the President, before an act of Congress could become a law, and, if he disapproved, to require two thirds of both Houses to overrule his veto. We are thus brought to the point immediately under discussion, and which, on that account, claims a full and careful examination.

One of the leading motives for vesting the President with this high power, was, undoubtedly, to give him the means of protecting the portion of the powers allotted to him by the Constitution, against the encroachment of Congress. To make a division of power effectual, a veto in one form or another is indispensable. The right of each, to judge or itself of the extent of the power allotted to its share, and to protect itself in its exercise, is what in reality is meant by a division of power. Without it, the allotment to each department would be a mere partition, and no division at all. Acting under this impression, the framers of the Constitution have carefully provided that this approval should be necessary, not only to the acts of Congress, but to every resolution, vote or order, requiring the consent of the two Houses, so as to render it impossible to elude it by any conceivable device. This of itself was an adequate motive for the provision, and were there no other, ought to be a sufficient reason for the rejection of this resolution. Without it, the division of power between the legislative and Executive departments, would have been merely nominal.

But it is not the only motive. There is another and deeper, to which the division itself of the Government into departments is subordinate; to enlarge the popular basis, by increasing the number of voices necessary to its action. As numerous as are the voices required to obtain the assent of the people through the Senate and the House to an act, it was not thought by the framers of the Constitution sufficient for the action of the Goverment in all cases. Nine thousand eight hundred, as large as is the number, were regarded as still too few, and six thousand one hundred too many to remove all motives for oppression; the latter being not too few to be plundered, and the former not too large to divide the spoils of plunder among. Till the increase of numbers on one side, and the decrease on the other reaches that point, there is no security for the weaker against the the stronger, especially in so extensive a country as ours. Acting in the spirit of these remarks, the authors of the Constitution, although they deemed the concurrence of the Senate and the House as sufficient, with the approval of the President, to the enactment of laws in ordinary cases, yet, when he dissented, they deemed it a sufficient presumption against the measure to require a still greater enlargement of the popular basis for its enactment. With this view, the assent of two-thirds of both Houses were required to overrule his veto, that eighteen States in the Senate, and a constituency of ten millions six hundred thousand in the other House.

But it may be said that nothing is gained towards enlarging the popular basis of the Goverment by the veto power; because the number necessary to elect a majority to the two Houses, without which the act could not pass, would be sufficient to elect him. That is true. But he may have been elected by a different portion of the people, or if not, great changes may take place during his four years, both in the Senate and the House, which may change the majority that brought him into power, and with it the measures and policy to be pursued. In either case he might find it necessary to interpose his veto to maintain his views of the Constitution, or the policy of the party of which he is the head, and which elevated him to power.

But a still stronger consideration for vesting him with the power may be found in the difference of the manner of his election, compared with that of the members of either House. The Senators are elected by the votes of the Legislatures of the respective States, and the members of the House by the people, who, in almost all the States, elect by districts. In either is there the least responsibility of the members of any one State, to the Legislature or people of any other State? They are, as far as their responsibility may be concerned, solely and exclusively under the influence of the States and people, who respectively elect them. Not so the President. The votes of the whole are counted in his election, which makes him more or less responsible to every part—to those who voted against him, as well as to those whom he owes his election, which he must feel sensibly. If he should be an aspirant for a re-election, he will desire to gain the favorable opinion of States that opposed him, as well as to retain that of those which voted for him. Even if he should not be a candidate for re-election,

*Mr. CLAY here interrupted Mr. CALHOUN, and said that he meant a majority according to the forms of the Constitution.

Mr. Calhoun, in return, said he had taken down the words of the Senator at the time, and would vouch for the correctness of his statement. The Senator not only laid down the propositions as stated, but he drew conclusions from them against the President's veto, which could only be sustained on the principle of the numerical majority. In fact his course at the extra session, and the grounds assumed both by him and his colleague in this discussion, had their origin in the doctrines embraced in that proposition.

the desire of having a favorite elected, or maintaining the ascendency of his party, may have, to a considerable extent, the same influence over him. The effect, in either case, would be to make him look more to the interest of the whole—to soften sectional feelings and asperity—to be more of a patriot, than the partisan of any particular interest; and through the influence of these causes to give a more general character to the politics of the country, and thereby render the collision between sectional interests less fierce than it would be if legislation depended solely on the members of the two Houses, who owe no responsibility but to those who elected them. The same influence acts even on the aspirants for the Presidency, and is followed to a very considerable extent by the same softening and generalizing effects. In the case of the President, it may lead to the interposing of his veto against oppressive and dangerous sectional measures, even when supported by those to whom he owes his election. But be the cause of interposing his veto what it may, its effect in all cases is to require a greater body of constituency, through the legislative organs, to put the Government in action against it—to require another key to be struck, and to bring out a more full and perfect response from the voice of the people.

There is still another impediment, if not to the enactment of a law, to its execution, to be found in the Judiciary Department. I refer to the right of the courts, in all cases coming before them in law or equity, where an act of Congress comes in question, to decide on its unconstitutionality, which, if decided against the law in the Supreme Court, is in effect a permanent veto. But here a difference must be made between a decision against the constitutionality of a law of Congress and that of the States. The former acts as a restriction on the powers of this Government, but the latter as an enlargement.

Such are the various processes of taking the sense of the people through the divisions and organization of the different departments of the Government, all of which, acting through their appropriate organs, are intended to widen its basis and render it more popular, instead of less, by increasing the number necessary to put it in action, and having for their object to prevent one portion of the community from aggrandizing or enriching itself at the expense of the other, and to restrict the whole to the sphere intended by the framers of the Constitution. Has it effected these objects? Has it prevented oppression and usurpation on the part of the Government?—Has it accomplished the objects for which the Government was ordained, as enumerated in the preamble of the Constitution? Much, very much, certainly has been done, but not all. Many instances might be enumerated, in the history of the Government, of the violation of the Constitution—of the assumption of powers not delegated to it—of the perversion of those delegated to uses never intended—and of their being wielded by the dominant interest, for the time, for its aggrandizement, at the expense of the rest of the community—instances that may be found in every period of its existence, from the earliest to the latest, beginning with the bank connection at the outset, and ending with the Distribution act, at its late extraordinary session. How is this to be accounted for? What is the cause?

The explanation and cause will be found in the fact, that, as fully as the sense of the people is taken in the action of the Government, it is not taken fully enough. For, after all that has been accomplished in that respect, there are but two organs through which the voice of the community acts directly on the Government, and which, taken separately, or in combination, constitute the elements of which it is composed, that is the majority of the States regarded in their corporate character as bodies politic, which in its simple form constitutes the Senate; and the other is the majority of the people of the States, of which, in its simple form, the House of Representatives is composed. These combined, in the proportions already stated, constitute the Executive Department, and that department and the Senate appoint the judges, who constitue the Judiciary. But it is only in their simple form in the Sente and the other House, that they have a steady and a habitual control over the legislative acts of the Government. The veto of the Executive is rarely interposed; not more than about twenty times during the period of more than fifty years that the Government has existed. Their effects have been beneficially felt, but only casually, at long intervals, and without steady and habitual influence over the action of the Government. The same remarks are substantially applicable to what, for the sake of brevity, may be called the veto of the Judiciary; the right of negativing a law for the want of constitutionality, when it comes in question, in a case before the courts.

The Legislature, then, of the Union, being under no other habitual and steady control but these two majorities, acting through this and the other House, is, in fact, placed substantially under the control of the portion of the community, which the united majorities of the two Houses represent for the time, and which may consist of but fourteen States, with a federal population of less than ten millions, against a little more than six, as has been already explained But as large as is the former, and as small as is the latter, the one is not large enough, in proportion, to prevent it from plundering, under the forms of the law, and the other small enough from being plundered; and hence the many instances of violation of the Constitution, of usurpation, of powers perverted, and wielded for selfish purposes which the history of the Government affords. They furnish proof conclusive that the principle of plunder, so deeply implanted in all Governments, has not been eradicated in ours by all the precaution taken by its framers against it.

But in estimating the number of the constituency necessary to control the majority in the two Houses of Congress at something less than ten millions, I have estimated it altogether too high, regarding the practical operation of the Government. To form a correct conception of its practical operation in this respect, another element, which has in practice an important influence, must be taken into the estimate, and which I shall next proceed to explain.

Of the two majorities, which, acting either separately or in conbination, control the Government, the numerical majority is by far the most influential. It has the exclusive control in the House of Representatives, and preponderates more than five to one in the choice of the President, assuming that the ratio of representation will be fixed at sixty-eight thousand, under the late census. It also preponderates in the appointment of the judges, the right of nominating having much greater influence in making appointments than that of advising and consenting. From these facts, it must be apparent that the leaning of the President will be to that element of power to which he mainly owes his elevation, and on which he must principally rely, to secure his re-election, or maintain the ascendancy of the party and system of its policy, the head of which he usually is. This leaning of his, must have a powerful effect on the inclination and tendency of the whole Government. In his hands are placed, substantially, all the honors and emoluments of the Government, and, these, when greatly increased, as they are and ever must be when the powers of the Government are greatly stretched and increased, must give the President a corresponding influence over, not only the members of both Houses, but also public opinion, and through that, a still more powerful indirect influence over them; and thus they may be brought to sustain or oppose, through his influence, measures which otherwise they would have opposed not or sustained, and the whole Government be made to lean in the same direction with the Executive.

From these causes the Government, in all of its departments, gravitates steadily towards the numerical majority, and has been moving slowly towards it from the beginning; sometimes, indeed, retarded, or even stopped or thrown back, but, taking any considerable period of time, always advancing towards it. That it begins to make near approach to that fatal point, ample proof may be found in the oft-repeated declaration of the mover of this resolution, and of many of his supporters at the extraordinary session, that the late Presidential election decided all the great measures which he so ardently pressed through the Senate. Yes, even here in this chamber, in the Senate, which is composed of the opposing element, and on which the only effectual resistance to this fatal tendency exists that is to be found in the Government, we are told that the popular will as expressed in the Presidential election is to decide not only the election, but every measure which may be agitated in the canvass in order to influence the result. When what was thus boldly insisted on comes to be an established principle of action, the end will be near.

As the Government approaches nearer and nearer to the one absolute and single power, the will of the greater number, its action will become more and more disturbed and irregular; faction, corruption, and anarchy, will more and more abound; patriotism will daily decay, and affection and reverenee for the Government grow weaker and weaker, until the final shock occurs, when the system will rush to ruin; and the sword take the place of law and Constitution.

Let me not be misunderstood. I object not to that structure of the Government which makes the numerical majority the predominant element: it is, perhaps, necessary it should be so in all popular constitutional Governments like ours, which excludes classes. It is necessarily the exponent of the strongest interest, or combination of interests, in the community; and it would seem to be necessary to give it the preponderance, in order to infuse into the Government the necessary energy to accomplish the ends for which it was instituted. The great question is, How is due preponderance to be given to it, without subjecting the whole, in time, to its unlimited sway? which brings up the question, Is there anywhere, in our complex system of Government, a guard, check, or contrivance, sufficiently strong to arrest so fearful a tendency of the Government? Or, to express it in more direct and intelligible language, Is there anywhere in the system a more full and perfect expression of the voice of the people of the States calculated to counteract this tendency to the concentration of all the powers of the Government in the will of the numerical majority, resulting from the partial and imperfect expression of their voice through its organs?

Yes, fortunately, doubly fortunately, there is, not only a more full and perfect, but a full and perfect expression to be found in the Constitution, acknowledged by all to be the fundamental and supreme law of the land. It is full and perfect, because it is the expression of the voice of each State, adopted by the separate assent of each, by itself, and for itself, and is the voice of all by being that of each component part, united and blended into one harmonious whole. But it is not only full and perfect, but as just as it is full and perfect: for combining the sense of each, and therefore all, there is nothing left on which injustice, or oppression, or usurpation can operate. And, finally, it is as supreme as it is just, because, comprehending the will of all, by uniting that of each of the parts, there is nothing within or above to control it. It is indeed, the *vox populi vox Dei*; the creating voice that called the system into existence, and of which the Government itself is but a creature, clothed with delegated powers to execute its high behests.

We are thus brought to a question of the deepest import, and on which the fate of the system depends; How can this full, perfect, just, and supreme voice of the people, embodied in the Constitution, be brought to bear habitually and steadily in counteracting the fatal tendency of the Government to the absolute and depotic control of the numerical majority? Or, if I may be permitted to use so bold an expression, how is this, the deity of our political system, to be successfully invoked, to interpose its all powerful creating voice to save from perdition the creature of its will and the work of its hand? If it cannot be done, ours, like all free Governments preceding it, must go the way of all flesh; but if it can be, its duration may be from generation to generation, to the latest posterity. To this all important question, I will not attempt a reply at this time. It would lead me far beyond the limits properly belonging to this discussion. I descend from the digression nearer to the subject immediately at issue, in order to reply to an objection to the veto power, taken by the Senator from Virginia, on this side the chamber, [Mr. Archer.]

He rests his support of this resolution on the ground that the object intended to be effected by the veto has failed, that the framers of the Constitution regarded the legislative department of the Government, as the one most to be dreaded, and that their motive for vesting the Executive with the veto, was to check its encroachments on the other departments; but that the Executive, and not the Legislature, had proved to be the most dangerous, and that the veto had become either useless or mischievous by being converted into a sword to attack instead of a shield to defend as was originally intended.

I make no issue with the Senator, as to the correctness of the statement. I assume the facts to be as he supposes; not because I agree with him, but simply with the view of making my reply more brief.

Assuming, then, that the Executive Department has proved to be the more formidable, and that it requires to be checked, rather than to have the power of checking others, the first inquiry on that assumption, should be into the cause of its increase of power, in order to ascertain the seat and the nature of the danger; and the next, whether the means proposed, that of divesting it of the veto, or modifying it as proposed, would guard against the danger apprehended.

I begin with the first, and in entering on it, assert with confidence, that if the Executive has become formidable to the liberty or safety of the country or other departments of the Government, the cause is not in the Constitution, but in the acts and omissions of Congress itself.

According to my conception the powers vested in the President by the Constitution, are few and effectually guarded, and are not of themselves at all formidable. In order to have a just conception of the extent of his powers, it must be borne in mind that there are but two classes of powers known to the Constitution; and they are powers that are expressly granted, and those that are necessary to carry the granted powers into execution. Now, by a positive provision of the Constitution, all powers necessary to the execution of the granted powers, are expressly delegated to Congress, be they powers granted to the Legislative, Executive or Judicial department, and can only be exercised by the authority of Congress, and in the manner prescribed by law. This provision may be found in what is called the residuary clause, which declares that Congress shall have power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper to carry into execution the foregoing powers," (those granted to Congress.) "and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof." A more comprehensive provision cannot be imagined. It carries with it all powers necessary and proper to the execution of the granted powers, be they lodged where they may, and vests the whole, in terms not less explicit, in Congress; and here let me add, in passing, that the provision is as wise as it is comprehensive. It deposites the right of deciding what powers are necessary for the execution of the granted powers, where, and where only it can be lodged with safety, in the hands of the law-making power, and forbids any department or officer of the Government from exercising any power not expressly authorized by the Constitution or the laws, thus making ours emphatically a Government of *law and Constitution.*

Having now shown that the President is restricted by the Constitution to powers expressly granted to him, and that if any of his granted powers be such that they require other powers to execute them, he cannot exercise them without the authority of Congress, I shall now show that there is not one power vested in him that is any way dangerous, unless made so by the acts or permission of Congress. I shall take them in the order they stand in the Constitution.

He is, in the first place, made Commander-in-cheif of the army and navy of the United States, and the militia, when called into actual service. Large and expensive military and naval establishments and numerous corps of millitia, called into service, would no doubt increase very dangerously the power and patronage of the President; but neither can take place but by the action of Congress. Not a soldier can be enlisted, a ship of war built, nor a militia man called into service, without its authority; and very fortunately our situation is such, that there is no necessity, and, probably, will be none, why his power and patronage should be dangerously increased by either of those means.

He is next vested with the power to make treaties and to appoint officers, with the advice and consent of the Senate; and here again his power can only be made dangerous by the action of one or both Houses of Congress. In the formation of treaties two thirds of the Senate must concur; and it is difficult to conceive of a treaty that could materially enlarge his powers, that would not require an act of Congress to carry it into effect. The appointing power may, indeed, dangerously increase his patronage, if officers be uselessly multiplied and too highly paid; but if such should be the case, the fault would be in Congress, by whose authority exclusively they can be created or their compensation regulated.

But much is said in this connection, of the power of removal, justly accompanied by severe condemnation of the many and abusive instances of the use of the power, and the dangerous influence it gives the President, in all of which I fully concur. It is, indeed, a corrupting and dangerous power, when officers are greatly multiplied, and highly paid, and when it is perverted from its legitimate object, to the advancement of personal or party purposes. But I find no such power in the list of powers granted to the Executive, which is proof conclusive that it belongs to the class necessary and proper to execute some other power, if it exists at all, which none can doubt; and, for reasons already assigned, cannot be exercised without authority of law. If, then, it has been abused, it must be because Congress has not done its duty in permitting it to be exercised by the President without the sanction of law authorizing its exercise, and guarding against the abuses to which it is so liable.

The residue of the list are rather duties than rights; that of recommending to Congress such measures as he may deem expedient; of convening both Houses on extraordinary occasions; of adjourning them when they cannot agree on the time; of receiving ambassadors and other ministers; of taking care that the laws be faithfully executed, and commissioning the officers of the United States. Of all these, there is but one which claims particular notice, in connection with the point immediately under consideration; and that is his power as the administrator of the laws. But whatever power he may have in that capacity depends on the action of Congress. If Congress should limit its legislation to the few great subjects confided to it; so frame its laws as to leave as little as possible to discretion, and to take care to see that they are duly and faithfully executed, the administrative powers of the President would be proportionally limited, and divested of all danger. But if, on the contrary, it should extend its legislation in every direction; draw within its action subjects never contemplated by the Constitution; multiply its acts, create numerous offices, and increase the revenue and expenditures proportionally, and, at the same time, frame its laws vaguely and loosely, and withdraw, in a great measure, its supervising care over their execution, his power would indeed become truly formidable and alarming. Now I appeal to the Senator and his friend, the author of this resolution, whether the growth of Executive power has not been the result of such a course on the part of Congress. I ask them whether his power has not in fact increased, or decreased just in proportion to the increase and decrease of the system of legislation, such as has been described? What was the period of its maximum increase, but the very period which they have so frequently and loudly denounced as the one most distinguished for the prevalence of Executive power and usurpation? Much of that power certainly depended on the remakable man, then at the head of that Department, but much—far more, on the system of legislation, which the author of this resolution had built up with so much zeal and labor, and which carried the powers of the Government to a point beyond that to which it had ever before attained, drawing many and important powers into its votex, of which the framers of the Constitution never dreamed. And here let me say to both of the Senators, and the party of which they are prominent members, that they labor in vain to bring down Executive power, while they support the system they so zealously advocate. The power they complain of is but its necessary fruit. Be assured that as certain as Congress transcends its assigned limits and usurps powers never conferred, or stretches those conferred beyond the proper limits, so surely will the fruits of its usurpation pass into the hands of the Executive. In seeking to become master, it but makes a master in the person of the President. It is only by confining itself to its allotted sphere, and a discreet use of its acknowledged powers, that it can retain that ascendency in the Government which the Constitution intended to confer on it.

Having now pointed out the cause of the great increase of the Executive power on which the Senator rested his objection to the veto power, and having satisfactorily shown, as I trust I have, that, if it has proved dangerous in fact, the fault is not in the Constitution, but in Congress, I would next ask him, in what possible way could the divesting the President of his veto, or modifying it as he proposes, limit his power? Is it not clear, that so far from the veto being the cause of the increase of this power, it would act as a limitation to it if it had been more freely and frequently used? If the President had vetoed the original Bank—the connection with the banking system—the tariffs of '24 and '28, and the numerous acts appropriating money for roads, canals, harbors, and a long list of other measures not less unconstitutional, would his power have been half as great as it now is? He has grown great and powerful, not because *he used* his veto, but because *he abstained* from using it. In fact, it is difficult to imagine a case in which its application can tend to enlarge his power, except it be the case of an act intended to repeal a law calculated to increase his power, or to restore the authority of one which, by an arbitrary construction of his power, he has set aside.

Now let me add, in conclusion, that this is a question, in its bearings of vital importance to that beatiful and sublime system of Government, which our patriotic ancestors established, not so much by their wisdom, as wise and experienced as they were, as by the guidance of a kind Providence, who, in his divine dispensation, so disposed events as to lead to the establishment of a system of government wiser than those who framed it. The veto, of itself, as important as it is, sinks into nothing compared to the principle involved. It is but one and that by no means the most considerable, of those many wise devices which I have attempted to explain, and which were intended to strengthen the popular basis of our Government, and resist its tendency to fall under the control of the dominant interst, acting through the mere numerical majority. The introduction of this resolution may be regarded as one of the many symptoms of that fatal tendency, and of which we had such fearful indications in the bold attempt at the late extraordinary session, of forcing thro' a whole system of measures of the most threatening and alarming character, in the space of a few weeks, on the ground that they were all decided in the election of the late President; thus attempting to substitute the will of a majority of the people, in the choice of a Chief Magistrate, as the legislative authority of the Union, in lieu of the beautiful and profound system established by the Constitution.

The Veto was all the rage in the House to-day. From some of the speeches of the Federalists, we would infer that the resolution is taken to pass no additional revenue law, but to leave the Government (if their own arguments are to be trusted) entirely without resources. They insist that no duties can be lawfully collected after the 1st of July, and, nevertheless, that the land distribution must go on. It is the great achievment of Federal Whiggery in the extraordinary session; and, to allow it to be repealed by the force of one of its own provisions, would be to confess that these prodigious politicians had overreached themselves. That they feel they are probably to stand in this predicament before the country, is manifest from the frenzy they exhibit on the loss of a bill to which they had given only the ephemeral life of a single month. Sir GILES OVERREACH was not more suffocated with passion at any of his miscarriages, than the Federal managers now are, in being foiled in the experiment of the little tariff. If, in their eight months of legislation, (taking in the extra session,) they had built up some great revenue system, which, by its wisdom, had obtained a hold upon the public favor, and had hung the millstone of distribution round its neck, and found that it must go to the bottom, there would have been some little excuse for the exasperation and desperate grief now displayed. But when they have put the multiplied weight of a breach of positive legal covenant—the overthrow of all the principles of the pacifying compromise act—the stripping of the Government, unconditionally, of the only *real resource* that can redeem its credit—all upon a little law of a month's duration—and then cry because it fails to support what would sink a navy, it is enough to make all the rest of the world laugh. We have heard that the design of the Federal majority now is, to concoct a tariff system on a great scale, and attach to it the same proviso which the PRESIDENT has just vetoed. Will not the people of the United States think the time of Congress put to a bad use in this idle sport of fishing for vetoes? Will it be tolerated that the great interests of the country shall be thus trifled with? We think the Federal managers will find that they have carried this mode of legislation too far already. The game of heading Capt. TYLER is looked upon by the country as a sort of child's play, in which it will no longer indulge sage Senators and Representatives. It expects that they will immediately turn their attention to provide the ways and means of paying for the frolic in which they have rioted for almost two years.

Washington Globe, June 30.

"KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE."

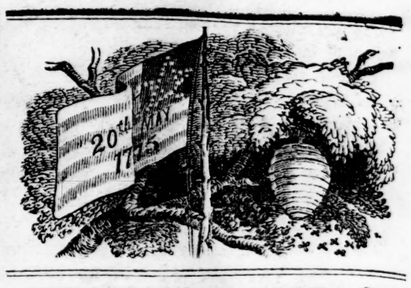
That the Whigs in Congress are now using every exertion to lay upon them the following taxes:—

On coarse cotton shirting of 36 inches wide—100 per cent.
On the same of a little finer quality—75 per cent.
On coarse calicoes—140 per cent.
On flannels—87 per cent.
On cut nails—3 cents per pound.
On wrought nails—4 cents per pound.
On Salt—10 cents per bushel of 56 pounds.
On iron—1¼ cents per lb.
On brown sugar—2 cents per pound.
On lump sugar—6 cents per pound.
And on almost every thing else of common consumption under the sun, are these Whigs now laying like heavy taxes.

Farmers of North Carolina! will you elect for your Governor *John M. Morehead* who is one of the party in favor of these taxes—or will you elect that firm and uncompromising Democrat, *Louis D. Henry*, who is utterly opposed to these, and all other schemes for loading the people with unjust and oppressive taxation?—*Western Carolinian.*

THE DIFFERENCE.

JOHN M. MOREHEAD is for:
The Tariff taxes; (he owns a cotton Factory.)
He is for:
The Bankrupt Law;
The new National Debt;
Giving away the proceeds of the public lands when the Treasury has not a six-pence in it, and money has to be *borrowed* to carry on the Government from day to day;
For breaking down the Constitution by "restricting"—that is, abolishing the *Veto Power;*
And for all the other ruinous and destructive acts of the Whig Congress in the Extra Session.
On the other hand:
LOUIS D. HENRY is decidedly opposed to them in letter and spirit.
He is for:
Free trade and equal rights;
Against Tariff taxes and exclusive monopoly privileges;
Against the Bankrupt Law, and a National Debt;
Against the bribery Distribution Bill;
Opposed to abolishing the Veto Power;
Opposed to the new Whig "Pension system" of giving away the public money to Mrs. Harrison or any body else.
In a word:
Henry is the man for the People.
Morehead is the man for the monopolists.—*Ib.*



JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N.C.,
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nominations:
FOR GOVERNOR,
Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville.

STATE LEGISLATURE.
For the Senate—JOHN WALKER.
Commons—JOHN KIRK,
DR. JOS. W. ROSS,
CALEB ERWIN.

For Sheriff—THOMAS N. ALEXANDER.
Election the 1st Thursday (4th day) of August next.

PARAPHRASED FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

☞ The candidates now before the people for Governor are, LOUIS D. HENRY, a Democratic Republican, and JOHN M. MOREHEAD, a Federal Whig.

A *Democratic Republican* means one who goes for equal rights, the liberty of the People, and the Rights and Union of the States.

A Federal Whig means one who is *on the outside*, for the people, and *on the inside*, for himself. Or, who is for the People *before* the election, and for himself afterwards.

Which will the People choose?

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.

We have only room to call attention to the masterly speech of Mr. CALHOUN in to-day's paper. It is the clearest exposition of the principles of our Government and the basis upon which our institutions rest that we have ever seen; and now that Mr. CLAY, the author of the proposition which called forth this powerful effort from Mr. CALHOUN, is fairly before the country as a candidate for the Presidency, it becomes every citizen to read and examine calmly the inevitable tendency of the measures he is advocating. Mr. CALHOUN shows that to abolish the Veto power from the Constitution, as Mr. CLAY desires, would at once overthrow our whole structure of free Government. But read his speech.

OUT AT LAST.

The Federal party of this County held a Convention in this place on the 4th instant. Ten of the eighteen Captain's Districts in the County were represented—the Charlotte District by Braley Oates, I. F. Alexander, Daniel Asbury, and J. A. Todd.—After the Convention was organized, the following Resolution was gravely considered:

"*Resolved*, That the sense of this meeting be taken to ascertain whether they approve of the Ticket for the Legislature submitted to the People by our opponents."

And *of course* decided unanimously in the negative. When we first glanced at this Resolution, it somewhat alarmed us, for fear our opponents had a notion to come over into the Democratic ranks; a move we beg that the leaders of that party will not make. They then nominated *Andrew Grier, Esq.*, for the Senate, and *David M. Lee, Robert J. McDowel*, and *Hugh Stewart* for the Commons. Against these gentlemen personally we have nothing to say; but their political views are at war with those of a vast majority of the voters of this County. Of this we presume they themselves are aware, as their organ, the *Journal*, tells them they "have to contend almost against hope." But we now have *opposition;* and however weak, our friends should be wide awake and vigilant at the polls.

We are glad to see that the Convention had the liberality to pay the following high tribute to the official conduct of our present worthy Sheriff, Mr. *Alexander:*

"*Resolved*, That as no objection can be urged against the present Sheriff in the discharge of his official duty, that we recommend him for re-election."

CALL THE ROLL.

The Federal leaders and papers obstinately maintain that their party has lost no strength in the country since the elections of 1840: Do they speak the truth? Let facts answer.

In 1840, John Tyler was the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency. Messrs. Wise, Gilmer, Proffit, Irwin, Mallory, Hunter, Rencher, and Rives, members of Congress, were all then acting with the Whigs—where are they now? Where, too, is the *Madisonian*, the paper so strongly recommended and so profusely scattered over the whole country in 1840 by the National Executive Whig Committee as the ablest Whig paper at the seat of Government? And let us then call over the roll of Whig States in 1840, and see if there have been no desertions from Whigery in that quarter.

In 1840, *Maine* gave a Whig majority of 219 votes. In 1841, the Democrats swept the State—electing a Democratic Legislature, and their Governor by a majority of 8,748.

Connecticut gave the Whigs a majority of 6,324 in 1840. Last April, the Democrats elected their candidate for Governor by 100 votes over the regularly nominated Federal candidate, and also more than two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature.

In 1840, *New York* gave the Whigs a majority of 13,293. In 1841, the Democrats carried the State by near 15,000 majority—electing two-thirds of the members of the Legislature.

The Whig majority in *New Jersey* in 1840 was 2,317. In 1841, the Democrats had a majority in the popular vote of the State of more than 1,000.

Pennsylvania gave the Whigs a majority in 1840 of 348. In 1841, the Democratic candidate for Governor was elected by 20,000 majority, and a large majority of Democrats was elected to the Legislature.

The Whigs in 1840, had a majority in Maryland of 4,774. In 1841, the Democrats elected a Gover-

nor by 606 majority, and also a majority of the members of the Legislature.

In 1840, the Whigs had a majority in the *Virginia* Legislature. In 1842, the Democrats elected a majority of *forty-two* on joint ballot.

Georgia gave a Whig majority in 1840 of 8,340. In 1841, the Democrats elected their Governor by a majority of 4,500, and a majority of 26 in the Legislature on joint ballot.

Ohio gave a Whig majority of 23,375 in 1840. In 1841, the Democrats redeemed the State and elected a majority in each branch of the Legislature.

Indiana gave a Whig majority of 13,698 in 1840. In 1841, the Democrats redeemed the State and elected a majority in each branch of the Legislature.

Michigan gave a Whig majority in 1840 of 1,805. In 1841, the Democrats swept the State by the election of an entire Democratic Legislature, with the exception of four members.

The city of New Orleans in 1840 gave a Whig majority of 1,000, and in 1842, a Democratic Mayor was elected by 265 majority.

In Tennessee, Kentucky, Vermont, and other States which in 1840 gave large Whig majorities, the Democratic vote has so increased, as, in some of them, to almost insure the future triumph of correct principles.

These are FACTS that cannot be disputed; and what do they proclaim? Why, that the people have found out the base deceptions practiced upon them by the Whig leaders in 1840; and having been thus led away in the ranks of the Federalists, they are determined to get out as quick as possible. Yes, a mighty revolution has swept over the land since 1840, and its march is yet onward.

Voters of North Carolina! What say you to these evidences of awakened patriotism? Will you hug to your bosoms the deceivers of 1840, when your brethren in all other portions of the Union are turning from them with loathing and indignation? Has the land of Macon forsaken her attachment to free principles, and earnestly fallen in love with the advocates of a consolidated Government, high taxes and monopolies? We can't believe it!—Awake, then, Democrats of North Carolina! Take courage fom the brilliant success of your political brethren in other States, and let us resolve that our State, too, SHALL be redeemed.

Another Veto.—President Tyler has vetoed the Tariff Bill recently passed by Congress. This act, it will be recollected, repealed that proviso in the Distribution law suspending its operations if the duties were raised above the standard of the Compromise act—to wit: 20 per cent. We have not room this week for the message; but the reasons assigned by the President for his veto are, in our opinion, good and sufficient, such as the country will sustain him upon. He is in favor of observing the terms of the Compromise, and opposed to Distribution, if it creates the necessity for raising the duties above 20 per cent. The reading of the message was followed in the House by a terrible storm of Federal wrath; Messrs. Saltonstall, Granger, Fillmore, and other Whig leaders, abused Mr. Tyler most bitterly, and even threatened to starve the Government out, by not passing any further laws to raise revenue.—Let them try this game.

☞ Mr. Botts, one of the Federal leaders in Congress, has written a letter to a parcel of Federalists in New York, in which he abuses Mr. Tyler in the most approved style of modern Whig decency. He also opens up a plot the Whig leaders have on foot at Washington to *impeach* the President, because he has vetoed some of their wicked measures. It is thought not at all improbable that they will impeach Mr. T., and by that means suspend for a while his official functions, until Mr. *Mangum* can sign such measures as they may wish to pass. Can these desperate men have the audacity to attempt such an outrage!—will exclaim the people. Yes, we believe they are prepared to do any thing to accomplish their designs; but they cannot succeed, the people will put them down.

The beginning of the end.—The Legislature of New Hampshire, have resolved not to lay off that State into Districts, as required by the late Apportionment law passed by Congress. This at once brings that State in conflict with the General Government.

Col. John G. Bynum, of Rutherfordton, N. C., was severely wounded at the Navy Yard in Washington City, recently, by the accidental explosion of a shell. Two gentlemen were killed by the explosion. Col. B., though badly wounded, we are glad to hear is fast recovering.

James Watson Webb, Editor of the New York Courier & Enquirer, and god-farther of Whiggery, has been declared a bankrupt for $200,000.

Rhode Island.—We incline to think that peace is at length restored to this distracted State. The Legislature have submitted a proposition to the people, conceding about all the suffrage party demanded. *Dorr* has runaway, his men dispersed, some taken prisoners, one or two on each side killed, and Gov. King offers a reward of $5,000 for the person of Dorr. May he catch the coward.

Senator *Rives* of Virginia, in a recent debate in the Senate, took strong grounds against Distribution and a protective tariff. The Federal papers begin to denounce him, and say that he has thrown himself into the arms of the loco-focos. They have lost Tyler, Wise, Gilmer, Proffit, Rencher, Rives, and a host of others, and yet they say there have been no desertions from Whiggery—that their party is as strong as in 1840.!

Good fruits of the Celebration.—As an evidence of the spirit which pervaded the recent celebration of the 4th of July in this place by the Washingtonians, we are pleased to learn that the Society on that day received an accession of upwards of *sixty* new members.

CELEBRATION OF THE 4TH OF JULY IN CHARLOTTE.

The Washington Temperance Society of Mecklenburg County, joined by a large body of the citizens of the town and county, and a number of invited guests, celebrated the recent anniversary of our national independence, in a very spirited manner. The day was ushered in by the firing of thirteen round of cannon at sunrise. At 10 o'clock, the procession was formed at the Court-house under the direction of Maj. Benj. Morrow, Chief Marshal of the day, and Samuel A. Harris, Joshua Trotter, Joseph Sumner, and Alexander Bethune, Assistant Marshals. The order of procession was as follows:

Marshal.
Music.
Members of Washington Temperance Society.
Visiting Washingtonians.
Members of Executive Committee.
Orator of the day and Reader of the Declaration of Independence.
President of the day and 1st Vice President.
2d and 3d Vice Presidents.
Clergy.
Citizens and strangers.

In this order the procession marched donwn in front of the residence of Mr. John R. Bolton, and after halting, received from the hands of Miss Amanda Bolton, a splendid Temperance Banner, wrought and presented to the Society by the fair Washingtonians of our village. The body of the Banner was of white satin, the borders trimmed with blue silk. In the centre, the Pledge of the Society, abbreviated as follows—"To guard against a practice which is injurious to our health, standing and families, we as gentlemen pledge ourselves not to drink any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider," stood out in bold letters, encircled by a beautiful wreath of fancy colors. In each corner of the Banner, (which was three feet by four in size,) was a cluster of roses, and appropriately arranged at the top glittered brightly thirteen stars of the color of gold. On the opposite side of the Banner, in blue ground, was the following inscription in large letters—"Washington Temperance Society: 1842." It would be feint praise to say that this Banner is a splendid specimen of female taste and art—it has been the admiration of all beholders. On presenting the Banner, Miss Bolton addressed Mr. James W. Osborne, deputed by the Society to receive it, as follows:

Sir: The Ladies of the Washington Temperance Society present this Banner to you and the Society of which you are the organ. Accept it at our hands and bear it aloft to excite your zeal and animate your exertions, and may your Society, one and all, be enabled to live up to the pledge it bears. Accept with it, too, our fervent prayers for your success in the noble cause of the moral redemption of mankind.

To which Mr. O. replied *extempore* in his usual happy and eloquent manner.

The Banner was then taken and placed in front of the procession, and borne by two members, who feel proud of the honorable appellation of "reformed drunkards." The procession was then joined by between eighty and one hundred ladies, embracing the beauty and intelligence of our village and its vicinity, and some from adjacent Counties; and after crossing the street, returned to the Courthouse and thence to the Presbyterian Church. As soon as the congregation (which filled the house to overflowing) was seated, the services were opened by prayer from the Rev. James M. Thomas;—after which, Dr. Charles J. Fox read the national Declaration of Independence, prefacing it with a few appropriate and patriotic remarks. Mr. F. H. McDowell then rose and delighted the audience in an address of about thirty minutes in length. Of this address we have heard but one opinion expressed—that it was a production marked by the highest order of genius and classical cultivation—appropriate, chaste, and eloquent. Few men in a single effort, have so captivated public opinion. Mr. McD. is destined ere long to shine forth to the world as among the brightest intellectual stars of his country, if education, talents, and eloquence in public speaking can make him such.

After the address, the benediction by the Rev. Mr. Pritchard. The procession was then re-formed, and returned to the Courthouse in the order in which it came down. Before leaving the Church, the Marshal of the day gave notice that after the procession was dismissed, the company would partake of a public dinner provided for the occasion by Mr. Hughes of the Mansion House, of which the Ladies, one and all, were respectfully invited to partake. At the appointed time, the large dining room of Mr. Hughes was filled to overflowing. About sixty Ladies sat down, and as many gentlemen as could crowd around the tables. Dr. Stephen Fox Presided, assisted by Capt. James A. Black of S. C., James H. Orr, and James W. Osborne, Esqrs., as Vice Presidents. After the sumptuous dinner was despatched and the tables cleared, the President announced the Regular Toasts, first politely inviting the Ladies to remain and grace the whole scene with their smiles. The following sentiments were then read, and pledged by the company in *pure cold water*:

1st. *Old Mecklenburg*, the birth-place of American Independence.

2d. *The day we celebrate.*

3d. *The Patriots of the American Revolution.*

4th. *The Constitution of the United States.*

5th. *The President of the United States.*

6th. *The Army and Navy of the United States.*

7th. *The Congress of the United States.*

8th. *The surviving Soldiers of the Revolution.*

9th. *The founders of the Washington Temperance System:* The projectors of a glorious moral achievment.

10th. *The Temperance Cause:* Founded in reason and appealing to the best feelings of our nature.

11th. *The Federal Compact:* While it is preserved in friendship and mutual interest, it will ever maintain that strength which will protect it from foreign invasion and domestic discord.

12th. *Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures,* the three great sources of our national wealth.

13th. *Woman:* The rainbow of promise, encircling man from his cradle to his grave.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Dr. Stephen Fox, President of the Day. *The Washington Temperance cause:* Founded in the best feelings of our nature—its object nothing less than the redemption of a world from moral degradation. May Heaven's blessing attend it.

By Capt. James A. Black, of S. C., (invited guest) 1st Vice President of the Day. *The Temperance cause and our free institutions:* They are equally experiments. May they exist forever.

By James H. Orr, 2d Vice President. *Our country:* Glorious in war, more illustrious in peace; the example and hope of nations: may her honor and prosperity be immortal.

By Maj. B. Morrow, Marshal of the Day. May the cause of Temperance work its way into every heart, and spread its virtues over our whole country.

By F. H. McDowell, Orator of the Day. *The opposers of the Temperance cause:* If they have hearts open to conviction, and to be moved by the appeals of philanthropy and the lessons of experience, we do not despair of yet having their co-operation.

By the Rev. J. F. W. Freeman. *The four T's:* Te-Total Temperance Triumphant.

By the Rev. J. M. Thomas. *The principles of Temperance and Religion:* May they be cherished in every heart be defended and every friend of liberty.

By Maj. Joseph Smith. *The members of the Washington Temperance Society:* All know the evils attending the use of intoxicating drinks; may all realize the benefits to be derived from a strict observance of the Pledge.

By Dr. J. D. Boyd of Charleston. *Washingtonians:* May they never bring dishonor on the cause or disgrace on themselves by violating the solemn vow they have made.

By H. B. Williams. May the people of Mecklenburg county as ably advocate the cause of Temperance as did their forefathers the cause of freedom in the Revolution.

By John J. Blackwood. *The conductors of the newspaper press:* With singular unanimity they have lent their distinguished abilities and mighty influence to our cause; and for their disinterested and noble course, deserve the lasting gratitude of their country and of humanity.

By J. W. Hampton. *The Banner with which we were this day presented by the Ladies of the Washingon Temperance Society:* Appropriate in its design, neat in execution, and beautiful to look upon;—who would not fight gallantly in the Temperance cause under such a banner, wrought and presented by such hands.

By Dr. J. M. Happoldt. *The projectors of the Temperance scheme in Charlotte:* Their efforts, characterized by a philanthropy which bad, as well as good, men must admire to the end of time.

By Thomas N. Alexander. *The married life and domestic happiness:* May the last be the constant attendant on the first, and the first always go-ahead;—

For, without our hopes, without our fears
Without the home that plighted love endears,
Without the smiles from partial beauty won,
Oh, what were man!—A world without a sun.

By Adam Alexander, *The signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.*—Noble, gallant souls!—we need not the stimulus of intoxicating drinks to excite our enthusiastic love and veneration for their glorious deed.

By Col. B. S. Gaither. *Our Female Academy:* Highly distinguished at present, in having a learned and accomplished Tutoress and an unusual number of pupils, all of whom beautifully reflect the learning and accomplishments of their Instructress.

By Charles T. Alexander, Sr. *The illustrious signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence:* May their sons and daughters ever be grateful for their deeds of virtue, valor, and patriotism.

By Wm. Coleman of Cabarrus, (invited guest,) *The Washingtonians of Mecklenburg:* With the spotless standard of total abstinence waving over them, they have this day evinced a noble determination to expel intemperance from the land.

By John J. Blackwood. Our public spirited and enterprizing guest, Capt. Black: His extensive knowledge and zeal in agriculture, has reclaimed and crowned our exhausted fields with abundant harvests;—may his efforts in the Temperance cause be as successful in reclaiming ruined men, and restoring peace and plenty to the drunkard's fire-side.

[After the applause with which this toast was received subsided, Capt. Black rose to respond. He spoke eloquently about fifteen minutes, principally upon the subject of Temperance, and was loudly cheered by the audience.]

By Charles T. Alexander, Jr. *The Orator of the Day.* His address to-day was an honor to himself, to the occasion, and to the Society of which he is the official head: Genius and Temperance point to him as among their brightest stars.

By Dr. Jas. D. Smith. *Our Opposers:*

Counting all,
We are pleased to find their number small,
By opposing you are sure to fall;
Then join in and help us, one and all,
To roll this onward Temperance *Ball.*

By Egbert H. Osborne. *Temperance!* The oasis of hope in the desert of despair; the safeguard of our reputation; the guide to the goal of honor; the antidote for the deadly venom of the slanderer's fang; the brightner of life's gloomy woes; the enlivnening charm of refined and polished society;—in fine, a light to gild our path to Heaven. May its advocates be numberless, and may they cling with unflinching firmness to their honorable and binding pledge.

By Col. Gaither. *The signers of the Declaration of Independence of the 20th of May,* 1775. May the State of North Carolina place a monument upon the hallowed spot in this Town, that shall perpetuate their gallant and daring deed unto the latest posterity, and thereby fix a seal upon the verity of that transaction that will not be questioned by the most skeptical. [This toast, which the author prefaced with a few appropriate remarks, was received with great applause.]

By Dr. Charles J. Fox. *Temperance* and *Independence:* While we strictly observe the former, we shall ever maintain the blessings of the latter.

By James H. Orr, 2d V. P. *The Fair:* Their smiles the reward of the soldier and statesman; their counsels the foundation of the virtue and intelligence of the youth of the nation.

By Thomas H. Brem. *The oppressor, Intemperance:* May the people of America imitate the example of the "Tea Boys" of Boston, by emptying their casks of liquors;—and as the patriots of the Revolution, on the 4th July, '76, declared themselves free from the British oppressor, King George, may their descendants this day declare themselves free from the oppressor, King Alcohol.

By Wm. T. Robison. *Woman:*

The lovliest of all that's lovely,
The beauteous of all that's beauty,
The fairest of all that's fair,
The best of all that's good.

By S. W. Neal. *Charlotte Washington Temperance Society:* May the members of this Society ever hold themselves in readiness to lend a helping hand to the Charlotte Benevolent Society.

By T. R. Hughes. *Old Mecklenburg:* Her daughters the fairest in North Carolina; her sons the advocates of every thing that aims at the prosperity and happiness of the country.

By Thomas Trotter. *Temperance:* A sure basis of every virtue—commendable in all—objectionable to none.

By Tilman H. Davis. *The Ladies:* The soothers of sorrow—God's first and best gift to man.—May they enjoy all the sweets of life. May those who are married all have temperance husbands, and may the single ones soon be married to worthy temperance men.

By the Rev. Mr. Freeman. *Temperance:* In the hands of the Washingtonians, its march is onward; under the smiles and approbation of the Ladies, its success is brilliant; and as the cause of God, its power is omnipotent and will prevail.

By Mr. Blackwood. *The Ladies:* Their smile is a sufficient stimulus to cheer the heart of man through "all the ills that flesh is heir to."

By S. W. Neal. *The Fair sex:* Lend us a helping hand and we'll banish from the land intemperance, and therely avoid all its evil consequences.

By J. W. Hampton. *Our difficulties with Great Britain.*—May they be settled without the shedding of blood: yet we would pour out rivers of blood, rather than see the rights or honor of our nation compromised.

By Dr. J. D. Smith. *The Ladies:* Without their approbation, their smiles, their co-operation, a cause is justly suspected—with them, any cause (and none more worthy than that we advocate,) would sweep a world.

By A. Bethune. *To the fair doners of our banner:*

May your hours be happily passed,
Each one brighter than the last;
On earth, life's happiness to know,
Rich, as happiness on earth can flow.

By the Rev. James M. Thomas. *Temperance Spirit,* with mutual friendship, sufficiently stimulating without strong drink.

By Dr. C. J. Fox. *Cold Water:* The only sovereign remedy for intemperance.

A number of other Toasts were offered, which have not been handed to the Committee—among them, several from Ladies, which we would have been highly pleased to have received for publication.

At about 4 o'clock, p. m., the assembly dispersed in the highest state of good feeling. The presence and smiling faces of the ladies throughout the celebration; the absence of all artificial stimulants; the good order, harmony and hilliarity which pervaded the assembly, all tended to make the scene one of deep interest, long to be remembered by our citizens. Indeed, it was admitted by all present to have been among the most brilliant, interesting, and patriotic celebrations ever witnessed on a similar occasion.

A fair Washingtonian presented to the Committee the following beautiful song, which she desired should accompany the published proceedings of the celebration:

From the Knickerbocker.

SONG OF THE TEETOTALLER.

BY REV. GEO. W. BETHUNE, D. D.

Let others praise the ruby bright,
In the red wine's sparkling glow,
Dearer to me is the diamond light
Of the fountain's clearer flow;
The feet of earthly men have trod
The juice from the bleeding vine,
But the stream comes pure from the hand of God
To fill this cup of mine.
Then give me the cup of cold water—
The clear, sweet cup of cold water;
For his arm is strong, though his toil be long,
Who drinks but the clear cold water.

The dew-drop lies in the flowret's cup,
How rich is its perfume now!
And the fainting earth with joy looks up,
When heaven sheds rain on her brow:
The brook goes forth with a pleasant voice,
To gladden the vale along,
And the bending trees on her banks rejoice
To hear her quiet song.
Then give me the cup of cold water—
The clear, sweet cup of cold water!
For bright is his eye and his spirit high,
Who drinks but the cup of cold water.

The lark soars up with a lighter strain
When the wave has washed her wing;
And the steed flings back his "thundering mane,"
In might of the chrystal spring:
This was the drink of Paradise,
Ere blight on her beauty fell,
And the buried streams of her gladness rise
In every moss-grown well:
Then here's to the cup of cold water—
The pure, sweet cup of cold water!
For Nature gives to all that lives
But a drink of the clear cold water!

NORTH CAROLINA.

A friend, in sending us the names of several new subscribers from Cherokee county, North Carolina, gives us the following good news from that part of the old North State:

"You will remember that there were only a little upwards of a hundred votes given to Mr. Van Buren in this county at the last Presidential election, out of a voting population of about 600; but I assure you there is a revolution going on here as well as in all other parts of the Union. The Democrats are sanguine of being able at least to tie their opponents in the ensuing Governor's election."

This is good news, but it is no more than we expected. The people of Cherokee county are deeply interested in the defeat of Gov. Morehead. Like all new settled counties, in the Cherokee country, many of her people are indebted to the State for the lands on which they live, and the policy advocated by Gov. Morehead and his brother, who is a Senator in the State Legislature, of immediately collecting the land debt of the State, and turning it into Bank stock to be loaned to a railroad company, would be the utter ruin of many of her citizens. We shall expect to hear a good account, from all that part of North Crrolina included within the limits of the old Cherokee country, after the election.

In addition to the above, we have the following intelligence from North Carolina in the Lynchburg Republican: "All our accounts from this State are cheering. Our friends are sanguine of securing a majority in the next Legislature, and equally as sanguine of defeating Morehead for Governor.—Many honest voters of North Carolina were induced to act with the federalists two years ago, in consequence of promises made them by Morehead, Badger, Edney, and company, not one of which has been redeemed. The coming election will teach the humbuggers a lesson which they will not soon forget. A great re-action has evidently taken place, and we confidently expect that the land of Macon will be redeemed from coonskin whiggery 'in all next August.'"—*Knoxville Argus.*

NUTS FOR THE WHIGS.

As the Register has returned to its old topic of appropriations for the White Honse, we beg to add a few *large* items for the benefit of his "candidates for the Legislature." The "whigs" promised a reduction of the expenditures to 13 millions. How far they have redeemed their promise will be seen from the following.

The expenditure for the year 1841, Secretary of the Treasury's Report,	$32,025,010 70
" " for 1842,	$33,882,258 88

Being nearly 20 millions, annually, more than the promised reduction. So much for the *large items.* We promise to furnish the Register with some *small items* for his friends, hereafter. We add, for the present, only one:

$25,000, *to pay the Pension of the Widow of* William Henry Harrison!!—*Raleigh Standard.*

Temperance Celebration.

THE Sugar-Creek Temperance Society will celebrate its 13th anniversary on Thursday, the 21st instant. All the members are earnestly requested to be present on the occasion. And all the friends of the Temperance cause are respectfully invited to participate with the Society in the celebration. Several addresses are expected. The celebration will commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

ISAAC S. ALEXANDER, Secretary.
Mecklenburg Co., July 12th, 1842. 70.

☞ The [illegible] congress their "big tariff," since Mr. Tyler has vetoed their little one. Several members in the House have debated it—the Whigs openly advocating protection. Judge *Saunders* of this State made a powerful speech against the protective System. We will give a sketch of the debate in our next.

A proposition was made in the House on the 5th, to adjourn on the 18th inst., but the House refused to consider it.

Good!—The United States Senate rejected, on the 5th instant, the Bill reported from the Judiciary Committee empowering the Federal Government at its option to remove from the State to the Federal Court, all proceedings against foreign criminals. The vote was 16 yeas to 21 nays.

Dinner to Mr. Calhoun—The Democrats of this county, aided by those of the adjoining counties, have tendered to this distinguished Statesman a public entertainment to be given him on his return from Washington City, after the adjournment of the present Session of Congress, which, it affords us pleasure to state, he has accepted. The day on which the festival will take place will be made public, as soon as the time of adjournment is ascertained. Our citizens in this section of the State are making every effort to render the entertainment worthy of the great Senator and Statesman, and of the cause which he so ably espouses. Many other distinguished Democrats will, it is understood and believed, honor the festive occasion with their presence. It is to be, we learn, a truly *Democratic festival*—the people of both parties are to be invited.

Warrenton (N. C.) Reporter.

The Mandamus Act.—This Federal babe is an abortion: it is dead before it is born. The conditional approval of Mr. Tyler, and the action of the New Hampshire and Pennsylvania Legislatures, have deprived it of all life, and most righteously; for it was a most gratuitous and unconstitutional interference with the domestic affairs of the States. The New Hampshire Legislature condemned it almost unanimously, and will proceed to elect members by general ticket. The Pennsylvania Legislature, the moment it met, passed resolutions against it in the House of Representatives; and although that great State will still continue the district system, it will be with a *protestando* against the mandamus, and a declaration in favor of her own will and pleasure. The Governor of Georgia will not call the Legislature together to district the State, and both parties have nominated full tickets under the existing law—both parties thereby repudiating the mandamus.

In Missouri, the Democracy have nominated a full ticket under the existing law, and will hold their election in August. Thus far, every Democratic State which has had an opportunity of showing its sentiments, has repudiated the mandamus; and it may now be considered a dead letter on the statute book, to be expunged at the first session of the first Congress under the last census. Even without Mr. Tyler's conditional approval, it was a nullity: with that, it is dead. Everybody knows that the President's signature is necessary to the validity of an act of Congress; (save those which are passed by two-thirds;) and in this case, the signature is given with a *proviso* which kills the act. The President, in the paper officially filed with the act in the Department of State, declares that he only signs it as an advisory act—as an act *advising* the States to district themselves. Thus, as an obligatory law, he has refused to sign it; and as for the *advice,* it is gratuitous, unasked, and uncalled for; and will find its fate in the application of an old adage, made for the rebuke of self-constituted and intrusive counsellors.—*Washington Globe, July 5.*

WATCH REPAIRING.
CASH SYSTEM.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he will work for the following prices, and no mistake.

For cleaning lever watches, $1,00
For do. plain do. 50

other work done lower than usual.

THOMAS TROTTER.
July 12th, 1842. 70...4t

The Annual Examination of

THE Pupils of the Charlotte Female Academy, will be held at the Presbyterian Church on the 25th and 26th instant.

The Parents and Guardians of the Pupils and all other friends of the Institution, are very respectfully solicited to attend.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON,
Principal.
July 4th, 1842. 69...3w
The Journal, will please insert the above 3 weeks.

Davidson College.

THE Annual Commencement of Davidson College will be on Thursday, the 28th of July, and the examination of the under graduates will be held on the three days preceding the Commencement. The Trustees of the College will meet according to the Constitution on Wednesday the 27th.
June 26, 1842. 69...

Negroes Wanted.

A Few likely NEGROES, from 12 to 25 years old, for which cash will be paid. Enquire of the Editor of the Jeffersonian.
July 12, 1842. 70...3t.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lincolnton, N. C., on the 1st of July, 1842.

A....William Abernathy, Isaih Abernathy, John Adams.

B....Silas Bookout, Jonas Brooks, Abm. Brooks, William Baily, Charles Beal, John Ballantant, Gen. Joseph Baringer.

C....H. Cansler, Jacob Criscoe, W. Crawford, Paulser Canon.

D....Peter Deck.

F....Jacob or John Finger, Mary Fisher, Robert Floyd, James Fabel, Peter Finger, Philip Fry.

G....Emanuel Gerst.

H....Jacok F. Herin, Messrs. F. A. Hoke & Co. Micajah Henly, James Hansel, Nancy Hetton, George Hoves, Abram Haviner.

J....A. S. Jones, Elias Jarrett, Susan Inglefinger, Jeremiah Ingold, Wm. Johnston,

K....Enoch Keller.

L....Henry Link, Jacok Lutes, James R. Long.

M....Rev. John A. McMackin, William Miller, William L. Munday, Daniel Mosteller, William. L. McKee.

P....William Punch or Alex. Holly, Miss Margaret Price, John Pollard, John Q. Perkins, Silas H. Philips, Ann Pressley.

Q....Michael Quickel.

R....Alford Ramsour, Geo. S. Ramsour, Jonas Rudesil, George Rudesil, Solomon Rudesil or David Sumerow, David Roberson, Margaret Rudesil.

S....J. R. Stamey 3, James S. Stiler, Henry Stroup, Bobert B. Smith, Joseph Sanders or Jacob Goodson, David Smith, Henry Stroup, Henry Sumerow, Amos Smith.

T....Elen Thompson, Jacob Fritt.

V....Martha Vickers.

W....Lyman Woodford 2, James Wilson, Elizabeth West or J. L. Cobb, Fetherstou Wells.

C. C. HENDERSON, P. M.
Lincolnton, N. C., July 1st, 1842. 70...tf

POETRY.

From the Episcopal Recorder.

THE LOVED AND LOST.

Time hath not power to bear away,
Thine image from the heart;
No scenes that mark life's onward way
Can bid it hence depart.
Yet, while our souls with anguish riven,
Mourn, loved and lost, for thee,
We raise our tearful eyes to Heaven,
And joy that thou art free.

We miss thee from the band so dear
That gathers round our hearth,
We listen still thy voice to hear
Amid our household mirth:
We gaze upon thy vacant chair,
Thy form we seem to see,
We start to find thou art not there,
Yet joy that thou art free.

A thousand old familiar things,
Within our childhood's home,
Speak of the cherished, absent one,
Who never more shall come.
They wake with mingled bliss and pain,
Fond memories of thee;
But would we call thee back again?
We joy that thou art free.

Amid earth's conflict, woe and care,
When our dark path appears,
'Tis sweet to know thou canst not share,
Our anguish and our tears;
That on thy head no more shall fall
The storms we may not flee;
Yes safely sheltered from them all,
We joy that thou art free.

For thou hast gained a brighter land,
And death's cold stream is past—
Thine are the joys, at God's right hand,
That shall forever last:
A crown is on thy angel brow,
Thine eye the King doth see,
Thy home is with the seraphs now—
We joy that thou art free!

MISCELLANY.

PROGENY OF MEN OF GENIUS.

A writer in the London Quarterly gives the following remarkable array of facts in relation to the family history of men eminently distinguished for intellectual attainments. The remarks occur in an extension of the right of property of authors in their productions—a bill for that purpose having been under discussion in the British Parliament:

"We are not going to speculate," he says, "about the causes of the fact—but a fact it is, that men distinguished for extraordinary intellectual power of any sort, very rarely leave more than a very brief line of progeny behind them. Men of genius have scarcely ever done so, men of imaginative genius, we might say, almost never. With the one exception of the noble Surrey, we cannot at this moment point out a representative in the male line, even so far down as in the third generation of any English Poet, and we believe the case is the same in France. The blood of beings of that order can seldom be traced far down even in the female line.—With the exception of Surrey and Spencer, we are not aware of any great English author of at all remote date, from whose body any living person claims to be descended. There is no other real English Poet prior to the middle of the eighteenth century, and we believe no great author of any sort, except Clarendon and Shaftsbury, of whose blood we have any inheritance amongst us. Chaucer's only son died childless. Shakspeare's line expired in his daughter's only daughter. None of the other dramatists of that age left any progeny—nor Raleigh, nor Bacon, nor Cowley, nor Butler. The grand-daughter of Milton was the last of his blood. Newton, Locke, Pope, Swift, Arbuthnot, Hume, Gibbon, Cowper, Gray, Walpole, Cavendish,—and we might greatly extend the list—never married. Neither Bolingbroke, nor Addison, nor Warburton, nor Johnson, nor Burke, transmitted their blood.—M. Renourd's last argument against a perpetuity in literary property is, that it would be founding another *nobless*. Neither jealous aristocracy nor envious jacobinism need be under much alarm. When a human race has produced its "bright consummate flower" in this kind, it "seems commonly to be near its end." Poor Goldsmith might have been mentioned in the above list. The theory is illustrated in our own day. The two greatest names in science and literature of our time were Davy and Sir Walter Scott. The first died childless. Sir Walter left four children, of whom three are dead, only one of them, (Mrs. Lockhart) leaving issue, and the fourth (his eldest son) though living, and long married, has no issue. These are curious facts.

To the man from whom death has torn every green tie which bound him to existence as to a blessing; who passes through life with the corroding knowledge, that in the peopled earth there is not one to care for *him*, and the blighted affections of whose heart form nothing but a sacred tomb for the memory of the departed—to such a man, the artificial though bright smiles—the heartless, though glittering courtesies of the world are but what the bag of pearls was to the famishing wanderer of the desert; and as the one would have willingly given his beautiful treasure for a morsel of bread, so would the other exchange all those flattering attentions for a single smile, whose sunny being would be drawn from the fountain of LOVE.

A paddy who had just set foot in America was travelling in the western country and met a ragged boy, who stammered most prodigiously. The latter stammered out an inquiry respecting the right road to town, which took ten minutes to get through with: Paddy standing with his mouth wide open.—"Now," says he, "what the d—l are ye, a *rattle-snake* or a *nagar*."

An old bachelor says, "If you see a man or woman, with little or no occasion, often finding fault and correcting one another in company, you may be sure they are man and wife."

A READY RETORT.—A drunken lawyer going into a church, was observed by the minister, who addressing himself to him, said, "I will bear witness against that sinner at the day of judgment." The lawyer shaking his head with drunken gravity, replied—"I have practised twenty years at the bar, and always found that the greatest rascal is the first to turn State's evidence."

☞ His Excellency Gov. Morehead is now on his Western tour. In his speeches to the people, we hope he will pass as briefly as possible over such matters as his favorite dish-rag themes of 1840, and let it be known what he thinks of the Whig acts of the Extra Session----what of the *Bankrupt Law----the tariff*----the new *National Debt* and other like Federal schemes. These are the questions about which we want to hear from His Excellency, and he must not expect to dodge them in the West. We hope the Democrats will call him to the stand for them, everywhere.... *Western Carolinian.*

State of North Carolina,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

MARY N. TETER *vs.* ELAM J. TETER. } Petition for Divorce.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, *Elam J. Teter*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April, 1842.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Printer's fee $10.

State of North Carolina,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

DELITHA C. SPECK *vs.* WILLIAM H. SPECK. } Petition for Divorce.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, *William H. Speck*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April 1842.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Printer's fee $10.

State of North Carolina,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1842.

WILLIAM CARSON *vs.* ABRAM F. ALEXANDER. } Attachment levied on Land,

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, *Abram F. Alexander*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," a paper published in Charlotte, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, then and there to plead or replevy, or judgment final will be rendered against him, and the land levied on condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's debt, interests and costs.

Witness, Charles T. Alexander, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at office the 4th Monday in April, 1842 and in the year of our Independence the sixty-sixth

C. T. ALEXANDER, Jr., C. M. C. C.

Price adv. 5,60.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

JUST RECEIVED, and now opening, at the Charlotte DRUG STORE, a large stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Comprising Calomel, Castor-Oil, Rheubarb, Composition, Opium, Sweet-Oil, and every other article usually kept in such establishments. The stock is entirely fresh, was selected with care, on cheap terms, and will be sold very low for *cash*.

BRALEY OATES.

Charlotte, 7th June, 1842. 65...F

THE CONCORD
Manufacturing Company

IS now in full operation, and the Company are prepared to supply all orders with Cotton Yarn, Domestic Shirtings, and Drillings of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms as can be had in any Southern Market.

N. B. Also a large quantity of Nails, at the low rate of seven cents per lb for cash.

ROBT. ALLISON, Clerk.
For Concord Manufacturing Co.

Concord, N. C., April 5th, 1842. 57...3m

ELECTION.

THE Citizens of Mecklenburg County are hereby notified that Polls will be opened at the several Election Precincts in said County, *on Thursday the 4th of August next*, for receiving votes for Governor of the State of North Carolina, for a Senator and three Commoners to represent said County in the State Legislature for two years thereafter ensuing, and also for a Sheriff of said County, under the regulations prescribed by act of Assembly for holding Elections.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

June 14, 1842. 66...F

Last Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Stock of

MEDICINES &C.,

now informs all those indebted to him, either by note or Book account, that the same must be closed at or before the July Court;—longer indulgence cannot be given. Those indebted by Book accout will be expected at least, to close their accounts by note. And as this is positively the last notice, all accounts not settled by that time, will be placed in other hands for collection.

C. J. FOX.

May 17, 1842. 63...tf

CHARLOTTE MAIL—*Route No.* 2172,

Between Charlotte and Lincolnton, recently changed by the Post-Master General, leaves Charlotte Mondays and Thursdays, 4 o'clock A. M., arrives at Lincolnton same days at 12 M. Leaves Lincolnton on Sundays and Wednesdays at 8 A. M., and arrives at Charlotte same days at 3 P. M.

Northern mail closes at 1 o'clock, P. M. Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays.

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Dr. Pinckney C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.

Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 49...F

NEW GOODS!

STILL CHEAPER!!

DRY GOODS HARD WARE

C. E. MOSS & CO.

ARE now receiving and opening, a large and extensive assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

of the latest style and fashion, purchased at REDUCED prices in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, for

CASH ENTIRELY.

For CASH, they will sell their Goods cheaper than any sold in this place. They invite all to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Charlotte, May 10, 1842. 62...tf

STOCK OF GOODS
For Sale.

THE subscribers, administrators on the Estate of William Alexander, decd., and surviving partners of the firm of Alexander and Brothers, will offer at public sale at the Store at Clear Creek, *on Tuesday the 12th of July next*, the STOCK OF GOODS belonging to the late firm. The Stock comprises every article usually kept in back country Stores.

Terms,—a credit, to be made known at the Sale.

ADAM ALEXANDER,
C. T. ALEXANDER,
Admrs. & Surv. Par's.

Charlotte, June 4, 1842. 65...tf

Notice.

THE balace of the property remaining unsold, belonging to William Davidson and James H. Blake, and conveyed by various Deeds of Trust to He undersigned, will be offered for sale at theCourt. House in Charlotte, on Friday, the 29th day of July next, being the week of the Mecklenburg County Court. The property consists of

14 *or* 15 *VALUABL AND LIKELY*

NEGROES,

and the tract of land known as the Grove Place, near this villiage.

ALSO,

Stock of Horses, CATTLE, HOGS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c.

JNO. J. BLACKWOOD,
J. H. WILSON,
Executor of W. Morrison, dec'd.
J. W. OSBORNE,
G. W. CALDWELL, } *Trustees.*

June 18, 1842. 67...tc

MEDICINES, &C.,

LOW FOR CASH.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire Stock of

MEDICINES, DRUGS AND PAINTS,

kept by Dr. C. J. Fox, expects to receive a new supply in a very short time, with a full assortment of

SPIRITS AND WINES,

for medical purposes. He will offer the same to the citizens of Mecklenburg and adjacent counties on better terms than Medicines have been sold in this country heretofore. A full assortment of

THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES,

together with all kind of Pills, &c., will be kept constantly on hand, all of which he will sell low for *CASH*. The attention of Dr. F. M. ROSS will be given to the Shop.

B. OATES.

Charlotte, May 17, 1842. 63....tf

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from John Sloan to me, I will *on the 4th Monday of July next*, at the Court House in Charlotte, expose to public sale, about Twenty Acres of WOOD LAND lying about a mile and a half from Charlotte;—also, the undivided interest of the said Sloan in the Lemons gold mine Tract. Terms of sale made known at the time.

NAT. W. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

June 28, 1842. 68...

VALUABLE LAND

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to sell a part of his lands, now offers for sale a valuable Tract of Land, with good improvements,

CONTAINING 425 ACRES,

of which there is 150 acres in cultivation, of which there is 50 acres in Cotton, and the balance timbered land. Also, is on the lands a new GRIST MILL and COTTON-GIN propelled by water power. The above land is situated in Mecklenburg County, on Mallard Creek, 7 miles Northeast of Charlotte, and inferior to none in this section of the country, for the production of Cotton, grain, &c. As to the location of the above described lands, as respects the abundance of good water, health, and fertility of soil combined, it cannot be exceeded in the country. As I am determined to sell, I would respectfully invite those who wish to make a purchase of such as is above described, to call and view the land and judge for themselves. Terms of payment made easy.

M. S. ALEXANDER.

64....tf

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove proporty, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...F

Alexander Bethune,
TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has received; and hopes by strict attention to business to continue to merit a liberal share of public patronage. He has now several first rate workmen employed and has just received his Spring and Summer Fashions. He will warrant *good fits* on all occasions.

Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. His shop will be found in the North-East wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

☞ *A liberal discount made to cash customers.*

Charlotte, April 12, 1842. 57...F

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

DR. KUHL'S MEDICINES:
RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,
FOR
CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES,

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change of file, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Anti-Syphylitic Syrup.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy.

Abyssinia Mixture, (in liqu id and in paste,) celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhœa and Gleet; also of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours.

Gold-Mine Balsam, for Bilious and Nervous Affections, Colds, &c.

Aromatic Extract, A liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the Stomach, Numbness or Weakness in the Limbs, Rheumatism, &c.

Depurative Powder, for Bilious Affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Disease of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer.

Japan Ointment, for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Bengal Ointment, for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Universal or Strengthening Plaster, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c., which is in most all these cases to be used besides the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Accoustic Oil, for Deafness and all other Auricular Complaints, which is to be used together with the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Pamphlet, "Treatment," &c., entered according to Act of Congress, contains full directions for the use of all the above mentioned Medicines, and accompanies every remedy.

Persons wishing to procure any of Dr. Kuhl's Medicines, will please direct their orders, with the amount, (post-paid,) to DR. KUHL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., or Richmond, Va., or to any of the following Agents.

NORTH CAROLINA:

B. Oates, Druggist,	Charlotte,
	Concord,
J. & R. Sloan,	Greensborough,
Hargrave, Gaither & Co.	Lexington,
Jenkins & Biles,	Salisbury,
J. M. A. Drake,	Ashborough,
C. C. Henderson,	Lincolnton,

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Steele, Gunning & Co.,	York, C. H.
McLure, Brawley & Co.,	Chester, C. H.

The continuation of the list of Agents see Dr. K's. Pamphlet.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...1y

NEW STEAM-BOAT LINE

A Steam Boat Line has been formed in connection with the new Steam Boat "Utility," and a set of new Boats at present three in number, others will be added as the business may require. The Utility was built in Wilmington in 1841, and draws when empty but 19 inches water. She carries 500 Bales of Cotton and draws then but little over three feet.

Country merchants who may wish to get their Goods up in the Summer and early in the Fall when the River is generally low, will find it to their advantage to patronize this. Several forwarding Merchants and other residents of Cheraw and other places are interested, and feel confident that they can hold out such inducements to the back country as will be beneficial to all concerned. The business will be done principally by towing lighters which will insure a passage while there is two feet water in the channel.

B. BRYAN & BRO.,
Agents.

From the Transcript, (Charleston) of March 3d.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 28, 1842.

This is to all whom it may concern—we, the undersigned, William Bird, Joseph Addison, and James Marsh, junior, shipwrights of the above named city, by the request of John Kirkpatrick, repaired on board of the Steamer Utility, commanded and owned by the said Kirkpatrick, and after a full examination of the hull and construction of the said Steam Boat Utility, are of unanimous opinion that the said Steam Boat Utility is in every respect suitable and strong enough to navigate any River or Rivers, and capable of carrying five hundred or more bales of cotton.

To which we have fixed our names and seals this 28th February, 1842.

W. BIRD, [Seal.]
JOS. ADDISON, [Seal.]
JAS. MARSH, Jr. [Seal.]

Charlesten, Feb. 28, 1842.

I do hereby certify that I was Pilot on board the Steam Boat Utility, and that the said boat was exposed to a heavy sea during the passage between Wilmington and Charleston without receiving any damage. I do also certify that she did not work or show any signs of weakness, and that she was not pumped out during the time I was on board of her.

WILLIAM CLEMMONS.

June 6, 1842. 66 1wf3☞

The "Charlotte Journal" and Jeffersonian, Salisbury Watchman and Fayetteville Observer, will each insert the above once a month for three months, and forward their accounts to the office of the Farmer's Gazette, Cheraw, for payment.

IMPOTANT WORK.

Now in Press, and will shortly be published, a Dictionary of

ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES.

BY ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., &c.

Illustrated with 1,241 *Engravings!*

THIS is, unquestionably, the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and viscious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school for students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufactures are given from the best, and usually from the Official authority, at the end of each article.

The Work will be printed from the second London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers) at twenty-five cents each, on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars, at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, *post paid*, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable*. In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers can be obtained with the greatest facility.—Address, post paid, Le Roy Sunderland, 125 Fulton street, New York.

***To every editor who gives this advertisement twelve insertions, we will foward to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York.

HE CH ICORA,
OR
MESSENGER OF THE SOUTH.

UNDER this title, the Subscribers propose publishing in the City of Charleston a WEEKLY PAPER to be devoted to LITERATURE, SCIENCE, the ARTS, MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—in a word, to whatever may impart instruction or afford amusement to each class, profession or calling of our people. In politics and religion, *the Chicora* will occupy strictly neutral ground; yet sufficient attention will be paid to both, to enable the reader to learn how prospers the religious and political condition of the country.

A paper devoted to the purposes above stated, has long been a *desideratum* at the South; and it is to meet this, that *The Chicora* is now proposed to be issued. The Subscribers are aware their promises may appear too confident, after the repeated failure of Southern periodicals; but they beg leave to say, that so complete are the arrangements they have made—so extensive the correspondence they have secured—so valuable the aid, both of Northern and Southern talent they have enlisted—that with the kindly feelings and liberal patronage of the South, they have no fears for the result.

THE *Literary Department* of the CHICORA will be supplied with articles of rare and substantial merit with reviews and critiques of all the new works of the day, and with original tales, sketches, works of fiction, biographies and poetry from the pens of several of the most gifted authors, both of the North and South.

The *Scientific* and *Mechanical Department* will be enriched with essays and illustrations from individuals high in public estimation, as thoroughly practical men, which, together with the Agricultural communications already secured to the paper from various portions of the country, will form a compendium of useful instruction invaluable to the artisan and the planter.

In this Department of *General Intelligence*, the subscribers believe the CHICORA will take a stand which will not be surpassed by any Journal of the Union. As one of the subscribers will make it his constant business to visit every section of our country; and through means of an extensive acquaintance already possessed in the cities of our sea-board and the West, a weekly correspondence will be established with Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and New-Orleans, through which will be obtained, not only the earliest information in regard to all foreign and domestic matters of importance, Prices current of Southern products and monetary affairs of moment in the different States, but also the opinions of judicious men in regard to Commercial prospects, and matters of an economical, civil, and political character. Nor, since

Alittle folly now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men,

do they intend to exclude those lighter articles of information, familiarly designated the chit chat of the day, which, while they may serve to amuse a weary or listless hour, have at the same time the higher effect of acquainting us with the character and customs of our Northern and Western neighbors, and connecting more closely the bonds of unity between us.

Feeling assured then, of their ability to meet the wishes of the Southern community, and to establish a paper on the most approved, useful and popular plan, and hereby pledging themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part, not only most fully to redeem, but even to exceed the promises they make, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the good people of South Carolina and her sister States.

The CHICORA will be printed on an imperial sheet, of the very best paper and type, and *shall* be embellished with portraits of our distinguished men, and views illustrative of our scenery. The price will be $5 per annum, payable upon the delivery of the first number.

N. S. DODGE,
B. R. CARROLL.

March 31, 1842.